made to promote our commercial intercourse with winepreducing countries.

The present tarisf, the bill of the Committee of the
Bune of Representatives, and that of this department,
impose the like duty of '100 per cent on spirits imperted. The bill of the committee reduces the schedules
of the present tarisf from 40, 30 and 25 per cent to 20 per
cent, retaining the 15. 10 and 5 per cent schedules,
with some transposition of articles from one schedule to another; whilst that of department impasses a duty of '25 per cent en all articles not
made free; most of the articles in the 15, 10
and 5 per cent schedules of the present tarisf having
been added to the free list, there being no just roason
why the articles not added to the free list should not
pay the higher rate of 25 per cent. The table 11,
which accompanies this report, exhibits the amount
that would have been cullected for the year 1863 under the present tarisf, the bill of the committee, and
that of the department, and what would have been
collected under each schedule of the bill of the committee, and affords evidences that the 5th schedule will
met pay the expenses of collection. Indeed, it is
believed the advantages of these schedules will be counmittee, and affords evidences that the 5th schedule will
met pay the expenses of collection. Indeed, it is
believed the advantages of these schedules will be counmittee, and affords evidences that the 5th schedule will
met pay the expenses of collection. Indeed, it is
believed the advantages of these schedules will be counmetrical anced by the increased difficulties and expense of
collection. Whether the general rate should be 20
metrical anced by the increased difficulties and expense of
collection. Whether the general rate should be 20
metrical anced by the increased difficulties and expense of
collection. Whether the general rate should be 20
metrical and the schedule of the schedule.
The mature reflection, I am fully satisfied that the
manufactured in the duty of 20 per cent
weald not be

revising the tarif, such a schedule, specifying the articles, be added.

The table 12, which accompanies this report, exhibits the articles manufactured in the United States, which have formed a part of our exports, for the years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854. It will be seen from this table that there has been a great harmonic to the annual export of articles manufactured in this country. It may be fairly calculated that the 226,000,000, and upwards, of manufactured articles exported during the fiscal year 1854 will continue granually to increase, until the manufactures of the United States shall constitute a fair proportion of our foreign experts.

States shall constitute a fair proportion of our foreign exports.

In recognising, as I do, the principle that duties should be levied for revenue, and not for protection. I have considered it no departure from the principle to counteract the legislation of ether countries, and make the same articles free under our laws that are free under theirs; knewing, also, that there has never been a tariff law enacted, under the constitution, in which some articles were not allowed to be imported free of duty.

The table, 13, which accompanies this report, exhibite tuties to the amount of \$1,024,457 40 on the articles made free by the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain during the fiscal year 1854; to which extent the annual sevenue from customs will thereby be reduced.

In any former report a repeal of the fishing bounties was recommended for the reasons there referred to. That recommendation is renewed, and the subject of crawback duties on refined sugar is recommended to the consideration of Congress. The same principle would require like drawbacks on all exported articles on which there is a duty on the raw material used in their manufacture.

There seems to be no express provision, in any act of

require like drawbacks on all exported articles on which there is a duty on the raw material used in their manufacture.

There seems to be no express provision, in any act of Congress, that the records and papers of the several collecters of customs shall be public property, and left in the effices for the use of their successors; nor any provision making it a felony to make false cutries in the collectors' books, or return false accounts to the treasury. It has been customary in many of the districts for the outgoing collector to carry away the books and papers, on the pretence that they were private property, because purchased out of the emoluments of the collector, under the regulations of the treasury. They have been declared by a treasury circular sing property of the United States, and directed to be preserved and handed over to the successor. The fact that those books were carried away was cause of suspicion as to the integrity of the collectors, and in four ports—to wit, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, and Milwaukie—where other strong circumstances at any the opics of the returns under to the treasury, and the books and receipts of the importers in the United States and those in Canada examined. The seconds of the at collector at Cleveland to an amount aimost of \$115,000; the collector at Toledo to an amount aimost of \$115,000; These are the first frauds of this description that have ever been brought to light. They are now presented to the consideration of Congress, for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary. In the revision of the reyemay be deemed necessary. In the revision of the regular has been prepared at this department, under a resont tion of the Senate, and now before that body, clause have been inserted for the purpose of providing the proper remedy. There has been no revision of the revenual have since the enactment of 1789. The necessity of a sevicion is respectfully urged upon the consideration of Congress.

mes since the enactment of 1789. The necessity of a revision is respectfully urged upon the consideration of Congress.

In addition to the tables and reports herein before particularly mentioned, various statements of exports and imports, a statement of the persons employed in the several collection districts, and a complete set of the circulars issued by this Department since the date of my former report, also accompany this.

The important inferests confided to this Department require that the clerical force should be not only capable, but trustworthy in all respects. I find there has been great improvement in that force. In most cases the best of those found in office were retained, and under the system of classification, when vacancies occurred, a rule was established to promote, for capacity and efficiency, from the lower to the higher classes, whilst the required examinations have secured more capable clerks for the first class. The rales of the office are strictly enforced, and there exists commendable industry, capacity, efficiency, and it is believed, integrity, in the corps employed. The department is being brought into good condition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Rights of Frenchmen Abroad. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1854. The recent Scule affair gave occasion for mentioning the imperial decrees concerning the Frenchmen natural-ized in a foreign country. These decrees were enacted

the dates of April 6, 1809, and August 11, 1811, and their contents may prove interesting to your readers.

The dicree of April 6, 1809, submits to the exceptional jurisdiction of the "Special Courts," and to capital punishment, with forfeiture of all his estate, the Frenchman, even when nateralized in a foreign country, who, being in the military service of a foreign power, does not leave that service to return to France at the beginning of war between France and the said foreign power.

Any Frenchman holding under a foreign power any political, administrative, or judicial office, is also bound

Any Frenchman holding under a foreign power any political, administrative, or judicial office, is also bound to return to France at the beginning of a war, with the same penaltice, to the exception of the capital punishment, which is replaced by "civil death."

The Frenchmen residing altroad may be recalled to France by accurace of the Emperer. It they are in the military service of a foreign power, and do not return to France within the line dixed by the decree, they are subject to capital punishment in case the war takes place, and to civil death and forfeiture of their estates in case no war takes place.

If the Frenchmen recalled by a decree were holding under a foreign power any political, administrative, or judicial office, and do not obey the decree, they are subject to civil death, with forfeiture of their estates; and the same penalties are to be applied to any Frenchman, even holding no office, if he does not obey a decree resulting him nominatively.

The decree of August 26, 1811, prohibits the naturalisation of any Frenchman in a foreign country, except with the permission of the Emperor.

In default of such permission, the Frenchman, by being naturalized in a foreign country, is subject to the foreiture of all his estate; he is no more able to inherit, and all estate descending to him goes to the next helicial all estate descending to him goes to the next helicial all estate descending to him goes to the next helicial and in case he is so found a second time, he is to be detained in juit during one year at least, and ten vers at most.

Among the Frenchmen naturalized in the Pointed States, there is not likely one who ever asked the permission of the French tear, and the verse repealed by always and the behave is to be decreed acrogated by disuse after more than forty-three years. Functional estates after more than forty-three years, other and the permission of the French bear and the permission of the French bear and the permission of the French the second acrogated by disuse after more than forty-

EXECUTION OF A Shave. IN MOBILE.—Between three and four o'clock P. M., yesterday, the full penuity of the law was indicated on the negro Joe, for an assault upon his owner, B. O. Johnson. with intent to kill. Be sentence the honging was to take place between ten and four, and a number of persons assembled at the full to witness the execution. It is painful to dwell on such seems and unnecessary to recount what was said, and we would fain lessilenton that was done. When all was wait the signal, and we would fain lessilenton that was done.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Suppression of the Bave Trade.

The following correspondence appears in the Goods, in relation to the decree lately issued by the Captain General for the further suppression of the slave trade:

Exching Sr.—I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency fifty copies of a decree published in the Goots Official of to-day, in relation to the prosocution of the slave traffic. In its dispositions, as your Excellency will notice, it is attempted to recomile in a greater degree the service of the State with a just regard for lawful individual interests. Your Excellency will see that suitable orders are sent to her Majesty's ships, with the view of promoting its strict observance, and you will communicate to them these instructions, that they may consider the suppression of this traffic a service of the most urgent preference. At the same time, your Excellency will report to me your observations on this important branch of the public service, and contribute to the realization of the lively desires which animate her Majesty's government to destroy definitively the shameful remnant of the old traffic that still subsists, to the injury of our national honor, the disgrace of civilization, and the serious danger of political order.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

To his Excellency the Commandant General of the Marine of the Apostadero of Havana.

Havana. Nov. 18, 1854

rine of the Apostadero of Havana. Havana, Nov. 18, 1854 Frownsend Smith, Eq. Sm. :—I called this afternoon to hand you the enclosed note. Not having any personal acquaintance with you, it will readily be perceived that, in so doing, I only perform an act of duty to an old and valued friend, in Dr. Henley. Any communication from you in reply to Dr. Henley. Any communication from you in reply to Dr. Henley's note will reach me at the address given. Respectfully yours, &c.,

10th TYLER, Ar., 108 Cheanut street, third door above Seventh, south side.

PRILIDELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1854.

Coates street, No. SSI.

TOWNSKND SMIN, Esq.—Sin:—I cumbrace this as the earliest moment to inform you that I have made arrangements to settle our difficulty in any mode you may suggest. By friend, Capt. John Tyler, will hand you this note, and any future arrangement or suggestion must be made with him. I am, sir, yours respectfully.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Smith was handed the following by Gen. Small —

No. 288 North Third Strager, \text{\text{Y}}

Sin:—Capt. Tyler being indisposed at this time, Dr. Henley has authorized me to act in his behalf, in the adjustment of the matterns in variance between you. You will, therefore, be good enough to inform me of the name and residence of your friend, that we may proceed to settle this matter without delay. I have the honor to be, very truly yours.

Mr. Smith, like a sensible man, we are informed, has alsen no notice of the sorrespondence, further than to show it to a few curious friends, regarding it as silly and ridiculous in the extreme.

The immediate cause of the foolish correspondence of Dr. Henley and his friends, it is alleged, grew out of the dyminsal of the doctor from the lunstic department of the almshouse last spring, by virtue of a resolution passed by the former Board, abolishing the office which he filled, and a recent altercation between Dr. L. and Mr. Smith. The resolution served to the board in July, it was discovered that the best feeling did not exist between the two members. This manifested little of which he resolution are th

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1854

MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—With the letter of your Excellency of the 18th inst., I received fifty copies of the decree issued the day previous in relation to the prosecution of slavers. These copies I have caused to be distributed among the ships of the squadron of this island, communicating, at the same time, such necessary instructions to that part of the marine under my command as may ensure the observance of the dispositions of the decree. Yielding to the desire of your Excellency to have such observations as may be useful on a subject to have such observations as may be useful on a subject as important as it is difficult and delicate, I have only to have such observations as may be useful on a subject as important as it is difficult and delicate, I have only to express the entire conformity of my own opinion with every portion of the decree, which, in my conception, reconciles the action of the government with the security and confidence of proprietors. Agreeable to the 16th article of the decree, the supreme authority renounces every participation that it could claim according to the ordinance, of prizes of 1779, and the royal order of the 17th September, 1808—the ship or ships which make the capture being the sole abarers. This I consider will disembarrass the action of the government, and will prevent any mal-interpretation being given to it. The situation of the captors will be a more advantageous one than formerly, though I can assure your excellency, on the part of the efficers and men of the aquadron, that this stimulus is unnecessary to urge them to the performance of their duty. In relation to the case provided for in article 45, it appears that the distribution among the captors will be subject to the above mentioned ordinance of 1779. All that I can say to your excellency in reply to your letter, is, that I shall use my utmost endeavors to ensure the provisions of the decree being carried out.

His Excellency, the Captain-General of the Island.

HAYANA, Nov. 21, 1854.

Another letter to the same effect is written by the Captain General to the superintendent of the Real Ha-

Captain General to the superintendent of the Real Ha-

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, November 28, 1854.

Funeral of Charles William Smith—The "Cubano"—
Sketch of His Parentage and Life—The Schooner at
Baracca—Her War Carpo—Was She a Slaver!—
Search for the sloop-of-war Albany—Fears of her Loss—
Entertainment of American Officers by General Concha—The Soulé Quarrel—Commercial News—The Sugar Trade—Health Report, de.

In my last, of the 25th, by the steamer Governor Dudley, I alluded to the decease same morning of Charles
William Smith, aged 24 years, at the Hotel Cubano; and
I again notice it, for correction of the name, and to state
that this young gentleman, from his gentle and social
qualities, with his high toned sense of honor and duty
in life, had won the regard of all who knew him. His
funeral was attended from the hotel on Sunday morning the 26th, by a large cortege of friends, and his remains rest in a niche of the "Campo Santo"—not deserted by his devoted friend, William Sidney Smith, and
the last sad duties closed them from our sight—not forever! This young gantleman was the son of the celebrated inventor of the Archimedean principle of propulsion for steamers, F. P. Smith, E-q., No. 9 Dartmouth
Terrace, Blackheath, London, who sacrificed a fortune
in the application of the fruit of his genius to the first
vessel which demonstrated its great utility to the commercial world, for which he has not on the conmercial world. Bateriaisment of American Officer by General Conhand American Officer by General Conhand Con for the sake of notoriety.

ASSESSMENT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS.—We are indebted to the Assessor, says the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult., for the subjoined abstract of the assessment of the First district, (Second Municipality,) parish of Orleans, for 1854, after objections and corrections have been made. On comparing this statement with the returns of last year, it will be observed that the increase of taxable property in this district is \$5.585,255, viz:—of real estate, \$152,415; of slaves, \$172,950; and of capital, \$5,072,890—Representative Real

District. Estate. Negroes. Capital. License.

First......5,614,669 \$85,050 257,600 6,705

tion, which was made by efficers appointed by the Lieut. Governor of the district and subordinates of the inspection of customs, which he complied with. The examination brought to light weapons of various descriptions—cutlasses, dirks, pistols, and muskets or short carbines, with powder, &c., stowed away in false lockers, secret partitions, and between the plank timbers and planks, bulkheads, &c., very much after the fashion of these things, for the armament of Cuban and Spanish privates thirty-six years are, or less; but I do not presume, in these lowest days. ago, or less; but I do not presume, is these honest days, that the schoener could have had any piratical intention, unless it was connected with the coast of Arica. This class of piracy is not yet given up, as I was informed a few days since, by parties who have been long interested in the traffic, what new vontures were being prepared, and that they would get in, in defiance of the bonesty and the power of General Concha or the protective observation of the British cruisers. The case is evidently strong against the schoener as a sungigier, but I doubt whether there is any evidence to show completly with compiracy or conspirators here on the part of the captain and his crew. This is the orime for which they are to be sarrigate before the competent ribunals, but it will be no legal trial, in conformity with Spanish law and the treaties between the funited States and Spain, if they are brought before the Military Commission to answer—the civil tribunals slone having jurisdiction in such cases, unless taken under arms, in over act of treason or sking and abetting rebellion of the Queen's subjects. From what I can ancertain, there has been no action on the part of the officers or crew that will implicate them in having rendered any personal service to the cause of the disaltested; nor will there appear more criminality than the desire to speculate upon the circumstances and make sale of their goods, or to celliver these aiready sfid to parties in the United states. The crasion of the revenue laws is certain; but those have do not inhibit the introduction of arms or powder, only providing the way and form for public security. These providins have not been complied with, and it is of no consequence the actual political sentiment at home of the community, of which they could not know when making the contract at Nasaan, (Now Providence,) or in New York, as the case may be.

The U.S. was charmed the folion of the revenue have consumited for the relation of the Charleston Courier of the Charles of the waters of the West

637,900 558,175 843,100 12,038,710

Totals .. 33,201,265 2,066,850 12,854,485 101,490 RECAPTICLATION.

A MISAPPREHENSION ON THE PART OF NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHES.—We notice, in advertisements put forth by
the publishers of various newspapers, art error which is
calculated to mislead both postmusters and the commumity. They say, "Postmusters in any part of the country are always willing to become the agents of subscribers, and in this capacity, may write and frank orders for
the —, or sign, frank and send orders for the —,
written by another."

Now, we have it from the highest Post Office authority,
that the whole of this statement, so far as it regards the
franking privilege of postmasters, is incorrect. That
privilege only grants to a postmaster the right to send
free letters written by bimself on his private business;
to receive written communications addressed to himself
on his private business, (in either case not to exceed
half an cunce in weight); and to send and receive free
letters and packets relating exclusively to the business, of
his office, or of the Post Office Department. — Washington
Sentinel, Nov. 30.

AFOTHER SLAVE STAMPERE.—Since last Sunday information has been given in our city, of the escape of some seventeen slaves from our State. A Mr. Berry, of this place, less five, for whom he offers a reward of \$1,000. Mrs. Smith, of this city, lost three, and Martin Wash two. Four have absconded from St. Charles, and three from Saint Genevieve. No traces have as yet been discovered of the fugitives. They are evidently under the hands of most skilful guides.—St. Louis Demecrat. No. 3, 20. 30.

Miss Hathaway in the leading part, closes all.

Wallack's Indates.—This neat and favorite theatre continues in a prosperous career. Wallack is indefatigable in his exertions to please his patrons. The selections for this evening are the fine old comedy, "The Read to Ruin," and the successful farce of the "New Footman."

Methodology.—The great attraction of this theatse is James Anderson, the English tragedian, who is announced to appear to high its Othello, and Mr. E. Eddy as lago. The petite comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Feir Lady" will conclude the en ertainments of the evening—Mrs. M. Jones in the leading part.

Anderson Methods.—The performances of this day are for the benefit of Miss Emily Methager. They consist of "From Village to Court," "To Onlige Homson," the interesting Namms of "The Orphan of Geneva," and the musical farce of the "Loan of a Lover."

Wood's Missersus.—The burlesque opera of "Robert Made at the control of Lover."

murical farce of the "Loan of a Lover."

Woon's Mineraus.—The buriesque opera of "Rocert Make Airs," together with a variety of negro songs, form the amusements of this creating.

Bucklay's Shermadeus.—The grand musical extravagines of "Beauty and the Heast" will be given to night; also pleasing negro melodies.

Woon's Varieties.—Negro delineations, Burche's breakdown, dancing by white characters, Dr. Valentine's breakdown, dancing by the press generally, will give dramatic readings from Shakspeare and other poets this evening. Her selections are always good, her voice is clear and melodious, and her get tires excellent.

Mr. S. W. Glenn, of the Bowery Theatre, intends to de-

Mr. S. W. Glenn of the Bowery Theatre, inte-gree a becure on the drama on the first Sunda-of next month.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Miss J. M. Davenport, whose name stands at the head of the drama as a tragic actress, appears to-hight as Parthenia, in the play of "ingomar," assisted by Mr. Conway a Ingomar. The fairy extravaganza of "Gamen" will close the amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE—This favorite resort is crowded every night since the introduction of the equastrian troupe. Various feats in the ring are farmounced for this evening. The amusements close with the "Cataract of the Ganges."

Name's Garden.—The beautiful opera of "Lucy of Lammermour," which abounds with the richest musical gems, will be given to night for the last time. Mile. Nau, whose sweet intonations have been admired by everybody, appears as Lucy.

BURROY'S THEATRE.—The same piece, the "Upper Ten amp the Lower Twenty," which has been drawing large anciences for nearly a month, is anneunced again for this evening. The amusements will terminate with the drama of "Middy Ashore," with a good cast.

NATIONAL TREATRE—The entertainments will commence with a grand equestrian performance, after which the drama of "Robert Macaire" will be performed, and the romantic spectacle entitled the 'Devil's Damphier," with Miss Hathaway in the leading part, closes all.

Wallack's Treatre.—This neat and favorite theatre continues in a prosperous carser. Wallack is indefast.

We have nothing further of news-excepting the con

chadeve of iniquity associated with humanity, that I have notifier the time to analyze nor the disposition to comment upon.

The health of Cube continues good.

A few beans of new sugar have been sent to the city, but it is prebable that the product will full off in weight, from calculations that have been made, for reason of the long dry weather in some of the largest producing districts, but the crop will- be fully equal to that of the part year.

matricts, but the crop will- he fully equal to that of the part year.

We have been very quiet, and there is nothing to give nest to political conversation; the crust is not breken over which we are said to be moving, and we see no smoke or fissures to make us tremble for the public weal. As ever, yours.

D.

HAVANA, Nov. 28—12 M.

Still Later News—Arrival of the Black Warrior—Delay of the Possengers in Landing—The Sebastopol Opera.

General Concha's amiable desire to facilitate the intercourse of strangers with the island of Cuba, and to promote commercial interchanges, was beautifully illustrated this morning, on the arrival of the Black Warrior from New Orleans at half-past 6 o'clock—twenty-two passengers, all told.

Nobody was permitted to go on board until half-past 8 o'clock, by which time the permits were made out; the newspapers appropriated by the government officials; and nothing left on board except a half dozen passengers—"Know Nothings!"—for the hotels. Should we be so unfortunate as to have two or three steamers arriving

"Know Nothings"—for the hotels. Should we be so unfortunate as to have two or three steamers arriving in a day, with two or three hundred passengers each for Havana, it would take about three weeks to get them ashore, ciphering from this case. God speed the progress of Cuban intelligence, and quicken the seuses of the subordinates of General Concha!

We learn that "Sebastopol continues not taken," and the second palace celebration is again delayed. This now opera—"Before Sebastopol"—is soon to appear with the singular cognomen, "When shall we three mee again?" of which due advice will be forwarded.

Mr. Fay and the American Letter to the Swiss.

We clip the following from the London Morning Adeer-

We clip the following from the London Morning Adecrtiser's Paris correspondence:—

Mr. Sanders, the American Consul in England, has just been severely snubbed by his diplomatic seperiors. You may remember Mr. Sanders' letter to the government of the Swiss Confederation, in which he expressed his extreme disapprobation of the conduct pursued by the Helvetic government in truckling to the neighboring despet of Austria, at whose orders or instigation it had descended to persecute the foreign refugees who had sought for shelter in the land of Tell and liofer. There were many persons who fully concurred in the justice of Mr. Sanders' animadversions, but few in the propriety of their emanating from a gentleman who was invested with some official authority. The American government has gone, however, still further; it has ordered Mr. Fay, its representative at Borne, to declare officially to the Pederal Council its absolute disavowal of Mr. Sanders' letter, and its entire disappreval of the observations which he had permitted himself to make to the Swiss government. There was actually nething inappropriate in Mr. Sanders' letter; but his strictures on the international relations of Switzerland with other countries, were scarcely of a nature to call down upon him the sharp rebuke thus administered to him by his government.

Mr. Fay, who has been an admiring follower of aristocracy at the Prussian court for a good many years back,

Mr. Fay, who has been an admiring follower of aristocracy at the Prussian court for a good many years back, during which time his highest ambition was to have it unsuspected that he was an American, at last found himself, by the consistent action of the present administration, a minister (supposed republican) to a government, also supposed republican. The two accorded very well. The present Swiss administration, against which as overwhelming a popular reproof has recently been given as has been administered in America to our own, being the creature of Austria, while the Pierce and Marcy minister creature of Austria, while the Pierce and Marcy minister is the proud pupil of Prussia. Even the conservative English press fully endorsed the

principle of the Swiss letter, and Mr. Sanders' right as an American citizen, to express his opinion upon Euro-pean affairs. "It is," said the Times, "what every

est heads in the American diplomatic corps remarked upon Fay's publication of the administration disavoral of the principle of the right of asylum, as advocated in Sanders' letter: "Sir, there isn't a man, woman or child in America who don't approve the principle of that letter. No administration could disavow it and stand. Any American politician who does it is a fool."

Much noise has been made about Soulé's meeting the Furopean republican leaders at Sanders' house, because his Majesty Ia his Napoleon, taking the American Minister's associations in London under his paternal surveillance, saw fit to complain of a hat he thought an aberration on the part of the United States Envoy. If the European courts should undertake this line of duty in addition to their already heavy responsibilities, they may break down in harness; for as about one half of all the mainisters abroad have been in London during the past year, and as they invariably visited Sanders' house, so they almost without an exception met and compared views with the European republicans. No doubt they thought it quite as becoming the American statesman to see Europe on both sides as one side. The English court having always reserved to itself perfect Independence in the reception of foreign guests, without reference to their relations with their own government, laughed at the idea of Louis Napoleon dictating to American citizens where they should go and whem they should visit.

Queen Victoria paid herself a personal visit to Queen Amelia, the willow of Louis Philippe, on the very day when Louis Napoleon expected the Majesty at Calais, and about the same time received Henry V. in disguise at the 1ste of Wight. Lord Clarendon, therefore, with consistency and common sense, gave the French Emperor to understand that the alliance for "European liberty," as the English fondly call it, did not extend to the schooling of American ministers in their social concerns.

The Committee of the Polish Democratic Society has the honor to thank the Hon. John P. Hale for his kindness to have accepted the Presidency of the meeting in commemoration of the revolution of the 29th day of November, 1530, celebrated on the 27th of last month; also the American citizens and the societies of all na-tions, who, sympathizing with the holy cause of the freedom and independence of Poland, came to join the Poles at their sclemnity; the orators who have spoken, and the others that, by the advanced hour, were hind-ered to speak.

of the proceedings, with the various speeches, will be produced by this press, and the Polish address, as follows:

Mr. Presponsy.—The anniversary we celebrate to-day is the commemoration of that glorious revolution in which a landful of Poles made resistance during eleven months to the Northern eclosures; that three allied powers, with considerable forces, cannot overwhelm till this day, and cannot overthrew this formidable giant, only by the restoration of Poland in its freedom and independence it is act the love of our belowed country which flatter us, and makes us to believe that, without the restoration of Poland, the powers cannot overthrow the might of the Car of Ressia, nor secure the liberty to the fartonean people who desire to be free. We, Poles, exiled since twenty four years, with ceaseless labors and persevence, we strive to spread the principles of the univarial democracy. We are convinced that the moment is close at hand in which Poland must reconquer its liberty and its rights. We are ready tog on advanced guard against the most sanguinary of the tynasts; but we claim aid and prejection from the American citizens. By this, our address, we make an appeal to the whole great and free American nation, that it should remember that those who so bmit this claim to it are the sens of Kosciusko and Pulaski, friends of the great and immortal Washington, and who shed their bolod for its independence. We, therefore, beseech you, Mr. President, to be so kind, by your mediation, to invite the American citizens to agree to the ensuing resolution.—

That a committee, composed of, at least, four American citizens to agree to the ensuing resolution.—

That a committee, composed of, at least, four American citizens to agree to the ensuing resolution.—

That a committee, the report be moral intervention of the government in favor of Poland; becond, to find the means worthy honorable and the most proper to enable the transport of the Polish patriots from America to Emzope, when the mement is at hand. Mr. President,

The New York State canals are to be closed, in conformity with notice already given, on the 5th proximo but leden boats arriving at Utica on that day, will be permitted to proceed eastward to their destination.

Court of General Semione.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

Dro. 4.—At the opening of the court this meening the sillowing gentlemen being present were swern in as

Roe Lockwood, foreman,
George Andrews,
Stephen Cutler,
Daniel M. Davoe,
Walter E. Harding,
Wm. H. Johnson,
Robert Kelly,
Francis Leland,
The Recorder then charged them as follows:

The Recorder then charged them as follows:—
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—Aurong the most important duties and powers delegated by the laws to individuals, are the powers and duties assigned to you. These duties require the exercise of integrity, independence, patience, a sound independent, and a careful, discriminating mind. You are selected for your intelligence and good reputation, and on the faith of that it is believed that the duties of your office will be efficiently performed. Your powers in control are to indict after full and careful incomes in control are to indict after full and careful inpowers in general are to indict, after full and carful investigation of the cases brought under your sotiee, the prepertators of all acts which tend to them. You will perceive that this duty is a highly responsible one. On your action, depends, essentially the dectiny, the happiness, and future condition of those who come under your supervision, while, on the other hand, there is the maintenance of the laws, on which the public good, the security, and the safety of society depends. When crime is committed with impunity, it is an evidence of the insecurity of the laws, and an evidence of danger to public rights. In all matters brought before you, it is essential that you thoroughly understand each case—that it be made plain to your minds before you come to any decasion, and that you have a full comprehension of all the facts—that you give the testimony every consideration, and make up your judgments on grounds, the truth of which is warranted by the facts. There are cases in which at first sight statements would appear cornect, and yet, atter a more careful examination, they turn out erroneous. Nothing in the course of human proceedings requires a greater sagaety of mind than the performance of the duties entrusted to you. Among the offences which will be brought under your notice are some for obtaining goods under false pretences. This offence is often presented to grand jurics, and not unfrequently the charges are made erroneously. It is natural that the creditor, suffering from some heavy loss, and where the circumstances of the case are doubt.

**ull—it is natural for him to believe that he has been wronged. Yet many of these cases, when closely examined, turn out to be the result of misfortune. Your ulmost care will be required here; but if, after examination, you find that this offence is established, your duty will be to bring in an indictment. Among the 6utiles assigned to you nave in the case of the contract of the formation of the fact, in the public offence are to indicate the public of the fact of th

York, on Monday, the 11th day of Becember inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why an injunction should not be granted, according to the prayer of said complaint; and in the meantime, and until the decision on the said motion, it is hereby ordered that the said defendants, their servants, agents, officers and attorneys, and each and every of them, to absolutely refrain and desist from ratifying, confirming or accepting, or doing any act or thing tending to ratify, confirming or accepting, or doing any act or thing tending to ratify, confirming or accepting, or doing any act or thing tending to ratify, confirming or accept, the surrenter or release in said complaint mentioned, algoed by the said plaintiffs, and bearing date on the fifth day of January, 1854, purporting to be a surrender of a contract them subsisting between the said plaintiffs and the said defendants, and a release of the said defendants from all claims and demands thereunder.

Before Hou. Judge Roosevelt.

Dec. 4.—Houghton vs. Adems.—Neither party knew, or, considering the distance, could well have known of the influer at the time. And the defendant soon after, upon learning the true shape of the case, and that there had been a mutual mistake, promised and of conce acknowledged the moral obligation to refund. That promise, he now insists, not having been reduced to writing, is not legally binding. But although not binding in law as an admission of fact. It shows beyond dispute that it was no part of the original contract—a contract which being simultaneously executed required no writing, that for the small consideration of one dollar and misety cents the brokers were to take not only the trouble of their being at the time actually "bad." "Broken bank notes." by a sect of universal understanding, are a different commodity from merely "uncurrent money." And when a person pays out or sells a bank note as merely uncurrent, and at a rate corresponding, he expects and understands that the saids at the time was not only distant but defence, he is to r

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

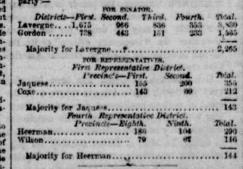
SENTINGE.

Dic. 4.—William Bouton, indicted for counterfeiting, was, on motion of the District Attorney, called up for sentence, he having pleaded guilty to the charge. The Judge, after remarking upon the lajury to the community which the dissemination of base coin inflicts, sentenced the defendant to eighteen months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$6.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.—
The following, says the New Orleans, Picugune of the 28th uit, is the result of the election yeaterlay for a State Senator and two representatives. The vote is unusually small, and it will be seen that Messrs. Lavergne, Jaquess and Hierman have been elected. These gentlersen were Know Nothing candidates, and their opponents were the regular nominees of the democratic party.—

Pon SENATOR.

Districts—First. Second. Third. Pourth. Total. Lavergne... 1,675 965 836 353 3,830 Gordon..... 738 443 151 233 1,565



THE SAUT STE. MARIA CANAL .-- A large number of the The Saur Str. Manus Canal.—A large number of the laborers employed upon the Saut canalcame down on the Illinois on her last telp. The work is nearly completed, and will be entirely so within a few weeks. The opening of apring will make a new ers in the history of the Upper Peninsuls. The great impediment to the development of its resources and to the general prosperity of the country will have been removed. The canal is of sufficient capacity to admit the largest vessels that float the lates. Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Fluron, Michigan and Superior, are made a perfect navigable chain. A vessel may clear from the head of the latter for Liverpool, Havre, or Canton; and, passing through the river St. Lawrence to the ocean, reach either port without breaking bulk. Is not the achievement a proud one?—Detroit Free Press, Dec. 2.

Additional from Merico.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 26.]

The Bronomics of the 11th inst. publishes an estimate of the annual returns which a railroad between Versican and the espital of the republic would yield. His tetal is \$3,169,574, without including many sourced which might be reckoned on as almost certain to produce very large additions to it.

A decree issued by the Minister of the Interior makes previations for the manner in which the vote is to be taken on the 1st prox., on the question of either continuing to Fants Anna the power he at present holds, or appointing a successor to him. We condense its principal articles from a translation we find in the Mexican Bostomist:—

peinting a successor to him. We condense its principal articles from a translation we find in the Mexican Economics.—

The principal political authority of every township, after having named two secretaries, shall proceed to the public place which according to his judgment may be convenient, and open a register. Two books shall be prepared beforehand, the heading on one of which shall be, "Is the actual President of the republic to continue in the exercise of the supreme power with the same ample faculties as he is at present using? The undersigned vote in the affirmative." The other book will have the same heading, with the difference, that where the first says "vote in the affirmative," in this the heading will be "vote in the negative." In those, places where the number of inhabitants as so considerable that the political authorities do not consider a single day sufficient for receiving the votes, it may be continued for three days. Corporations, ecclesiastic or secular, will give their votes by the signature of their presidents, rectors, chiefe, &c., who at the time of signing will sention the number of individuals of which the corporation consists. In the same way the regiments of the army will vote. Citizens voting in the negative will themselves write down the name in full of the person they wish to be invested with the supreme power.

The following are the principal previsions of the decree granting a privilege to Mr. War. Forker, agent for the American port of Manama.—

Article 1. Grants the privilege, free of tennage duty for aine years.

Art. 2. Allows Mr. Foster or his representative to pro-

for nine years.

Art. 2. Allows Mr. Foster or his representative to provice his steamers in eath port with provisions necessary for the voyage, observing the exiting haw.

Art. 3. Provides that stores for the ground occupied if this belongs to the public lands.

Art. 4. Allows the introduction free of duty of all the materials necessary for the construction of said store, we be built of masenry.

Art. 5. Provides that the stores and offices become the property of the Mexican government at the expiration of the nine years mentioned in the first article.

Art. 6. The etennors touching at the port of Manzanilla may bring and take passengers and letters, coined silver and gold, paying the duties established in future. But they are not allowed to import or export other goods; consequently are prohibited from opening their backways, receiving on board a custom house taref, or to be established in future. But they are not allowed to import or export other goods; consequently are prohibited from opening their batchways, receiving on board a custom house of said steamers shall pay a tonnage duty of four reals per ton, as ordered by the decree of the lift of October, 1853.

Art. 7. Vessels carrying coals for the use of said steamers shall pay a tonnage duty of four reals per ton, as ordered by the decree of the lift of October, 1853.

Art. 8. The coals brought by those vessels shall befree of duty; but the vessels are not allowed to carry any other goods, except the coals, under the fine of confiscation.

Art. 9. The steamers shall carry the government of their mains for that line free of charge.

A paragraph in the Total d'Union of the 11th instant announces that Mr. Foster died at Saldillo on the 27th ultimo. He was United States Consul at Ceabnilla and Nuevo Leon.

By a decree of the 9th instant, given by the Minister of the district, for which purpose it is that General Boundaries, and the said of the said offices.

The supreme government has deemed it expedient to unite in one person the civil and military governmen

Particulars of the Shooting Affair at Cairo[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 30, 2]
The town of Cairo was, on Monday last, the scene of a most horrible affray, in which three white men and ene negro were killed. From an eye witness who came up from Cairo on Tuesday morning last, we gather the following particulars.

The negro had committed some offence, and process of the law was issued against him, which being attempted to be executed by an officer maned Tueker, he was shot dead by a pistol in the hands of the black man. As soon as the news of the act spread, the populace became much excited, were determed on aking summary vengance for the bloody deed, and proceeded at once to capture the negro. For extreated towards a fait boat belonging to him which was lying at the river bank, holding a pistol in one laand and a key of powder under one of his arms, and seeming he would him with whole apodde of them up, if they dared to hy heads on him.

Arriving at his boat he jumped aboard, and was about pushing out, when two more of the officers made their way into the boat also, but before they reached the negro he shot both of them dead with the remaining charges in his pixel. This done, and the boat being in the river. In field a small stove belonging to the boat around his neck, and jumping overboard, was instantly drowned.

The Neser of yesterday evening contained the following version of the iony—

"We were informed by a passenger from Cairo yesterday of a most horrible butchery of three white men by a negro, and the subsequent burning of the age to death by the populace. Our informants states that the negro had committed some breach of the law, and that on an attempt being made to arrest him, he resisted to the officers and towards the boat out in the stream, and the wholf he negro had committed some breach of the law, and that on an attempt being made to a reset him, he resided to the combustibles around him, and set fire to them then pushed the boat out in the stream, and the wholf heart of the law of the law

retreated down the hatchway of his craft, from whence, as the whites would peep down into, it, he ared upon them.

This kind of warfare eventually cleared the decly, when Joe came aloft again and commenced ging at the crowd on shore, leading and discharging his pistols and gun with great rapidity. Some seven or eight of the whites were badly wounded. Matters now were growing serious, and at last it was determined that the boat should be set on fire and cut loose from the shore. This was accomplished through great danger, Joe keeping up a continual fire.

The boat now slowly drifted out into the stream, while the flames began to cavelope her timbers and deck, both fore and aft. The negro, win a tonishing bravery and resistance, still kept firing at his enemies, even though the stucke and blane almost hid them from sight. But the stames gathered close to him, and to those on above seemed to be wreatfling their forked tongoes around his very limbs, but like another Cassabianca, he clood proudly defiant on the burning decks, "when all around had fied."

A moment and be was hid from sight, but immediate boat, and alight far out in the turbid stream. Here he strungled for a short time, but at last sunk, his heed above the water like the snow sinke, "a moment black then gone forever."